

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter transmitting a radio signal modulated with non-constant envelope modulation, comprising:

an amplifier ~~for amplifying that amplifies~~ a signal to result in an amplified signal, the amplified signal including ~~comprising~~ data bursts;

time masking parts that selects at least one time window located at a point where tail symbols of a first data burst are sent, wherein said time window has a predetermined length, and wherein the non-constant-envelope modulation is made more constant;

parts for obtaining a first voltage corresponding to a power of the amplified signal;

~~time masking parts for measuring the first voltage, in at least one time window with a predefined length, of a first data burst to be used in a comparison step;~~

a comparator for comparing the first voltage with a reference voltage and producing a comparison result; and

a controller, responsive to the comparator, ~~for adjusting that adjusts~~ a control signal of the amplifier after a predetermined time delay, occurring after the time window has lapsed, if the comparison result indicates that the first voltage deviates more than a predefined threshold value from the reference voltage, ~~wherein the controller adjusts the control signal of the amplifier after a predetermined time delay after the at least one time window has lapsed.~~

Claim 2. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 1, wherein the time masking parts select a time window located at an edge of an active burst.

Claim 3. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 2, wherein the edge is in one of a ramp up position and a ramp down position of the active burst.

Claim 4. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 1, wherein the predetermined time delay corresponds to a delay between a moment in time at which a value of the control signal is obtained and a time at which a subsequent data burst begins.

Claim 5. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 4, wherein the subsequent data burst is a next data burst to the first data burst for which the first voltage was measured.

Claim 6. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 1, wherein the predefined length of the at least one timing window is approximately 4 microseconds.

Claim 7. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 1, wherein the predefined length of the at least one timing window is variable.

Claim 8. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 1, wherein at least one of the time masking parts and the controller are at least partially implemented using software code run in a processor.

Claim 9. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 1, wherein the power control system is implemented in a mobile terminal.

Claim 10. (currently amended): A power control system for a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 1, wherein the power control system is implemented in a base station terminal.

Claim 11. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter transmitting a radio signal modulated with non-constant envelope modulation, the method comprising the steps of:

amplifying a signal to result in an amplified signal, the amplified signal including data bursts;

obtaining a first voltage which corresponds to an output power of the amplified signal;

performing time masking to select at least one time window having a predetermined length and being located where tail symbols of a first data burst is to be sent, wherein the non-constant-envelope modulation is made more constant~~selecting at least one time window with a predefined length for a first data burst;~~

measuring the first voltage, in the at least one time window with the predefined length, of the first data burst to be used for a comparison;

comparing the first voltage with a reference voltage and producing a comparison result; and

adjusting a control signal used in the amplifying step after a predetermined time delay, occurring after the time window has lapsed, if the comparison result indicates that the voltage deviates more than a predetermined threshold value from the reference voltage.

~~adjusting, in response to the step of comparing, a control signal which is used in adjusting the step of amplifying if the comparison result indicates that the first voltage deviates more than a predefined voltage value from the reference voltage, wherein the step of adjusting is adapted to adjust the control signal after a predetermined time delay after the at least one time window has lapsed.~~

Claim 12. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 11, wherein the step of selecting ~~is adapted to select~~comprises selecting a time window located at an edge of an active data burst.

Claim 13. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 12, wherein the edge is in one of a ramp up position and a ramp down position of the active data burst.

Claim 14. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 11, wherein the predetermined time delay corresponds to a time between determining the control signal and a time at which a subsequent data burst begins.

Claim 15. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 14, wherein the subsequent data burst is a next burst to the first data burst for which the first voltage was measured.

Claim 16. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 11, wherein the predefined length of the at least one timing window is approximately 4 microseconds.

Claim 17. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 11, wherein the predefined length of the at least one timing windows is variable.

Claim 18. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 11, wherein at least one of the step of comparing and the step of ~~controlling~~adjusting is at least partially implemented using software code.

Claim 19. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 11, wherein the method for power control is implemented in a mobile terminal.

Claim 20. (currently amended): A method for power control in a radio ~~transceiver~~transmitter as claimed in claim 11, wherein the method for power control is implemented in a base station terminal.

Claim 21. (new): A method for power control in a radio transmitter transmitting a radio signal modulated with non-constant envelope modulation, the method comprising the steps of:

performing time masking on a signal having data bursts to select at least one time window having a predetermined length and being located where tail symbols of a first data burst is to be sent, wherein the non-constant-envelope modulation is made more constant;

measuring a first voltage corresponding to the output power of the signal in the at least one time window;

comparing the first voltage with a reference voltage and producing a comparison result;
and

adjusting a control signal used in the amplifying step after a predetermined time delay, occurring after the time window has lapsed, if the comparison result indicates that the voltage deviates more than a predetermined threshold value from the reference voltage.